

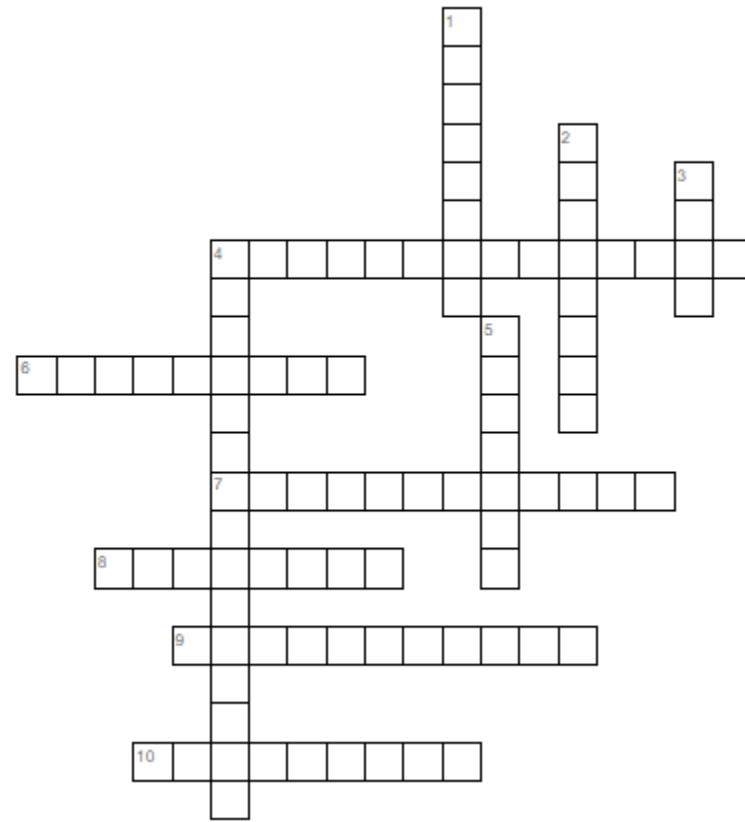
Across

Down

1 this kingdom are eukaryotic multicellular organisms. They have a cell wall composed of cellulose and are non-motile,

1 is a skeletal extension of the posterior end of the body, being absent in humans and apes, although present during embryonic development.

- 4 viruses are not organisms and they are not classified in any kingdom of living things.
- 5 this kingdom is made up of eukaryotic multicellular organisms that do not have a cell wall.
- 8 prokaryotic unicellular organisms lacking a true nucleus. Their cell wall is made of S-layers
- 9 snails, squid, clams, octopus
- 12 this kingdom reproduces by binary fission and conjugation and has a cell wall made of peptidoglycan
- 13 is the branch of phylogeny that analyzes genetic, hereditary molecular differences, predominately in DNA sequences
- 16 system of using a two-word name for each species, the genus and species together.
- 17 in biology is the balanced arrangement of body parts or shapes around a central point or axis.
- 21 flatworms
- 24 develops into the central nervous system: the brain and spine.
- 25 are animals typically characterized by their anus forming before their mouth during embryonic development.
- 26 identification key that uses a series of paired comparisons to sort organisms into smaller and smaller groups.
- 27 diagram used to illustrate the evolutionary relationships among different types of organisms
- 28 insects and lobsters
- 29 are openings in the pharynx that develop into gill arches in bony fish and into the jaw and inner ear in terrestrial animals.
- 30 a rigid layer of polysaccharides lying outside the plasma membrane of the cell.
- 31 in bacteria the cell wall is made of this
- 34 rotifers
- 37 Cephalization the concentration of sense organs, nervous control, etc., at the anterior end of the body, forming a head and brain, both during evolution and in the course of an embryo's development.
- 40 sea stars, sea urchins, sea cucumbers and sand dollars
- 42 physical features with the same evolutionary origin and underlying structural elements, but that may have different functions
- 44 an invertebrate (such as a nematode or rotifer) having a body cavity that is a pseudocoel.
- 2 is often regarded as the bacterial equivalent of sexual reproduction or mating since it involves the exchange of genetic material.
- 3 theory that explains eukaryotic cells arose through a process in which a larger prokaryotic cell engulfed another
- 6 split in two symmetry
- 7 no symmetry
- 10 a paracrystalline protein surface layer, present in nearly all archaea described to date.
- 11 this kingdom are eukaryotic unicellular or multicellular. They have a cell wall composed is composed mainly of chitin.
- 13 can also be used to identify species of organisms. Very common for insects and flowers There are some apps that do animals as well.
- 14 sponges
- 15 is kingdom of simple eukaryotic organisms. They can be animal-like, plant-like, fungus-like
- 18 roundworms
- 19 jellyfish and coral
- 20 segmented Worms
- 22 the body cavity in metazoans, located between the intestinal canal and the body wall.
- 23 remains or traces of past life preserved in sedimentary rock, which reveal the history of life on Earth
- 32 group of species that includes one common ancestor and all its descendants
- 33 a book for the identification of birds, flowers, minerals, or other things in their natural environment.
- 35 The Amoeba has feet like structures called
- 36 round or circular symmetry
- 38 evolutionary history of a kind of organism.
- 39 a multicellular organism whose mouth develops from a primary embryonic opening, such as an annelid, mollusk, or arthropod.
- 41 a cartilaginous skeletal rod supporting the body in all embryonic and some adult chordate animals.
- 43 having a body cavity that is a coelom
- 44 a microscopic single-celled organism that has neither a distinct nucleus with a membrane nor other specialized organelles.
- 45 a domain of organisms having cells each with a distinct nucleus within which the genetic material is contained and membrane bound organelles.
- 46 a specialized cellular part (such as a mitochondrion, chloroplast, or nucleus) that has a specific function inside the cell
- 47 an invertebrate lacking a coelom



**Across**

- 4 any member of the diverse group of cartilaginous fishes that includes the sharks (dogfish shark), skates, rays, and chimaeras. Most have internal fertilization and development except skates which produce an egg case.
- 6 an animal that is dependent on or capable of the internal generation of heat; a warm-blooded animal. Aves (birds) and Mammalia
- 7 Bony fishes share several distinguishing features: a skeleton of bone, scales, paired fins, one pair of gill openings, jaws, and paired nostrils.
- 8 a class of subphylum Vertebrata comprising forms (tadpole/frog, toads, newts, and salamanders). cold blooded, three chambered heart
- 9 They are basically a barrel-shaped sack with two openings or siphons that water passes through. They draw water into their body through one siphon, filter out food like plankton, and expel the remaining water out of the other siphon. Sea Squirts
- 10 any cold-blooded animal whose regulation of body temperature depends on external sources, such as sunlight or a heated rock surface.

**Down**

- 1 Milk, Mammary glands, hair, 4 chambered heart, human, tiger, cow, pig
- 2 Their skin is dry, and rough, without any glands. The body is divided into head, neck, trunk, and tail. Turtle, snake, three chambered heart
- 3 warm-blooded vertebrates distinguished by having the body more or less completely covered with feathers and the forelimbs modified as wings. They have a four chambered heart, they have internal fertilization and external development.
- 4 a small group of marine invertebrates comprising the lancelets.
- 5 a group of primitive jawless vertebrates which includes the lampreys, hagfishes, and many fossil fishlike forms.